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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY

## (TAMIL ENGLISH)

## SAMPLE PAPER - 15 (UNSOLVED )

A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}(\mathrm{Cl})_{2}\right]^{+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{Cl})_{3}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

Answer: C

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2. What is the coordination number of $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ?
A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 3

## Answer: D

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3. Consider the following statements.
(i) Rate of the reaction does not depend on
the initial concentration of the reactants.
(ii) Rate constant of the reaction depends on
the initial concentration of reactants.
(iii) Rate constant of the reaction is equal to
the rate of the reaction, when the concentration of each of the reactants is unity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are not correct?
A. (i) only
B. (ii) only
C. (i) and (ii)
D. (iii) only
4. MY and $N Y_{3}$, are insoluble salts and have the same $K_{s p}$ value of $6.2 \times 10^{-13}$ at room temperature. Which statement would be true with regard to MY and $N Y_{3}$ ?
A. The salts MY and $N Y_{3}$ are more soluble in 0.5 M KY than in pure water
B. The addition of the salt of KY to the
suspension of MY and $N Y_{3}$ will have no
effect on their solubility's
C. The molar solubiliites of MY and $N Y_{3}$ in
water are identical
D. The molar solubility of MY and water is
less than that of $N Y_{3}$

Answer: D

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5. Match the following.
(i) Li - ion battery
(ii) Mercury button cell
(iii) Lead storage battery
(iv) $H_{2}-O_{2}$ cell
(a) Pacemakers
(b) Fuel cell
(c) Cell phone
(d) Inverter

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \left.\begin{array}{llll}
A & B & C & D \\
a & b & c & d \\
\text { B. } & \begin{array}{llll}
A & B & C & D \\
d & c & b & a \\
\text { C. } \\
A & B & C & D \\
b & d & a & c \\
A & B & C & D \\
c & a & d & b
\end{array}
\end{array} \text { D. } \begin{array}{ll}
A
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer:
6. Statement : To stop bleeding from an injury, ferric chloride can be applied. Which comment about the statement is justified?
A. If is not true ferric chloride is a poison.
B. It is true, $F e^{3+}$ ions coagulate blood
which is a negatively charged sol
C. It is not true, ferric chloride is ionic and
gets into the blood stream.
D. It is true, coagulation takes place
because of formation of negatively charged sol with $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$.

## Answer: B

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7. Which one of the following is the correct order of relative reactivities of alcohols in the dehydration reaction?
A. $1^{\circ}<2^{\circ}<3^{\circ}$
B. $2^{\circ}<1^{\circ}<3^{\circ}$
C. $3^{\circ}<2^{\circ}<1^{\circ}$
D. $3^{\circ}<1^{\circ}<2^{\circ}$

Answer: A

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8. An alkene " A " on reaction with $O_{3}$ and
$\mathrm{Zn}-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ gives propanone and ethanal in equimolar ratio. Addition of HCl to alkene " A "
gives " B " as the major product. The structure of product " B " is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CH}_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. } \\
& \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \mathrm{Cl} \\
& \mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH} \\
& C l
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: C

## 9. The correct decreasing order of acidity of

 nitro alkane is $\qquad$A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}>\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}^{\prime}} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
B. ${ }^{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}, \mathrm{CH}_{3}, ~ \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{NO}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}{ }^{\mathrm{CH}} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}<\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{<}$

## Answer: A

10. What is the name of the process of synthesis of mRNA from DNA strand?
A. Tranpiration
B. Transcription
C. Transformation
D. Trans esterification

Answer: B

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11. Linear polymer of phenol formaldehyde is called
A. novolac
B. bakelite
C. terylene
D. orlon

Answer: A

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1. $Z n O$ can be reduced to the metal by heating with carbon but not $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Justify your answer.

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2. Chalcogens belongs to p-block. Give reason.

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3. The type of isomerism exhibited by $\left[P t\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] ?$

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4. What is the formula ofa compound in which
the element $Y$ form ccp lattice and atoms of $X$
occupy $\frac{2}{3} r d$ of tetrahedral voids ?

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5. Define average rate and instantaneous rate.

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6. Identify compound $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C in the following sequence of reactions.
i. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Fe} / \mathrm{HCl}} A \xrightarrow[273 \mathrm{~K}]{\mathrm{HNO}_{2}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} C$
ii. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{Cl} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CucN}} A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{H}^{+}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH}_{3}} C$

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7. $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$ is a best reagent to prepare unsaturated alcohol. Prove it.
8. Why does conductivity of a solution decrease on dilution on the solution?

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9. Give two difference between Hormones and vitamins

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1. Mention the properties of silicones.

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2. The electrochemical cell reaction of the Daniel cell is
$Z n_{(s)}+\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}{ }_{(a q)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}{ }_{(a q)}+C u_{(s)}$
What is the change in the cell voltage on increasing the ion concentration in the anode compartment by a factor 10 ?
3. Describe some feature of catalysis by

## Zeolites .

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4. Mention one use of each of the following :
(i) Ranitidine (ii) Paracetamol (iii) Tincture of iodine.

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## Part lv

1. (i) Write the molecular formula and structural formula for the following molecules.
(a) Nitric acid (b) dinitrogen pentoxide (c )
phosphoric acid (d) phosphine
(ii) How will you manufacture sulphuric acid by contact process?

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2. (a) (i) Compare the reduction potentials of
$\mathrm{Mn}^{3+} / \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+} / \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$.
(ii) Prove that acidified potassium dichromate is a powerful oxidising agent.

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3. (i) Calculate the number of atoms per unit cell of bcc type.
(ii) Write short note on metal excess and metal deficiency defect with an example.
4. (a) (i) From the following data, show that the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is a reaction of the first order :
$\left|\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{min}) & 0 & 10 & 20 \\ \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{ml}) & 46.1 & 29.1 & 19.3\end{array}\right|$

Where t is the time in minutes and V is the
volume of standard $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ solution required for titrating the same volume of the reaction mixture.
(ii) Define molecularity of a reaction.
5. (a) (i) Explain why is ortho nitrophenol more acidic than ortho methoxyphenol?
(ii) Describe Lucas test used to distinguish Primary, Secondary and Tertiary alcohols.

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6. (b) A aromatic hydrocarbon (A) of molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ reacts with Conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and Conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ gives (B) of formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$.
(B) on reaction with $\mathrm{Sn} / \mathrm{HCl}$ gives (C ) of
formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$ which answers carbylamine
reaction. (C ) on treatment with chloroform and alkali gives (D ) of formula $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}$. Identify $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$ and explain the reactions involved.

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